A society of persons, calling themselves the "libe rals," are in the habit of meeting every Sunday afternoon, at the Eagle Rooms, corner of Delancey and Chrystic streets, for the purpose of free discussion, and the elucidation of truth. Yesterday, the great star of the occasion was Mrs. Fanny Lee Townsend, a distinguished member of the Industrial Congress, who delivered a lecture on the above subject, in a style which was certainly free-not to say

Notwithstanding that the seats were gratis, and the public were invited to attend, at the hour appointed only some two or three dozen men were assembled, and the increase during the time did

not exceed fifty, or thereabouts.

Whether the lady's views and principles be visionary or otherwise, there is a vast amount of substantial reality about her person. It would be un-

sionary or otherwise, there is a vast amount of substantial reality about her person. It would be ungallant to say anything of age in such a case; but she is about the middle height, apparently an hoest hundred and sixty pounds weight; but, withal, most active and energetie. She was attired in a light colored silk robe, rather short, and opening down the centre, the upper portion of her habiliment being a short black spencer or visette, trimmed with lace and reddish ribbon—it was in the style denominated by ladies, "low dress;" and her hair was disposed in graceful girlish ringlets.

She was attended on the platform by two or three members of the society, who however, did not give her, as will be seen, a very unanimous or cordial support. Her first essay was a complete failure. She proposed to open the exercises with an original hymn, to be sung by the andiene—or any of them who could sing—the air being left to their own discretion. The ultra tone of the composition did not seem quite palatable to some—the principal aspiration expressed being that they might continue to enlighten the world

Till priesteraft sinks for ever

Into a sea of shame.

Having concluded the reading, she announced the initiatory lines:—

From every vale and mountain top,

From the remotest shore—

'Twas all in vain—there was no response, and some two or three boldly declared they could not sing, at which she expressed her surprise, and suggested they should do as some did at the Opera—if they could not sing, they might do the pantomime. It was of no use—'twas evident they had no music in their souls, and the project was abandoned.

The next attempt—that of organizing the meeting—was little more successful.

Brother Bergen was invited to take the chair, but he declined the honor, and moved to the body of the meeting. Two or three brothers successively followed his example, until a young gentleman, whose name we understood was Smith, being left solus on the platform, gallantly came to the rescue. During this arrangement, Mrs. Townsend bore

daylight, under the eyes of the clergy and their neighbors.

The Chairman commenced his duties by a playful attack on brother Bergen. It was, he said, the glory of men who had brains to reason upon this subject. He thought that, in fact, brother B. did agree with them; he only required a little more ingenuousness; he was already three-quarters reasonable, and the other quarter would follow, when he arrived at years of discretion, (laughter)—he meant full discretion; he would then be among the flock (he was now among the goate) and would not be ashamed to be seen amongst infidels, as they were called, "or men who made a god of their reason." He then introduced the oratrix formally. We will not say anything of the enthusiasm.

Mrs. Fanny Lee Townsend then came forward, and having taken the laudable precaution of depositing a chronometer on the desk, to time herself, away she went. She observed, firstly, that there might be some there who might not be so liberal in their opinions as shewas. She was there to express her own opinions and convictions. She had learned by experience to be at least true to herself. Two years ago, when in New York, a little pamphlet (which she produced) had been handed to her, and she had preserved it among her choice papers. It was the preamble and constitution of this society—"The Order of Liberals." She then proceeded to read the preamble, which set forth that the object was free discussion and the elucidation of truth. She, therefore, claimed a right to express herself freely, and would do so.

"We shall see anon that the lady kept her word."

After stating the subject of the lecture, she continued:—The first principle she wished to impress on her hearers was, that the ideal of the past was the actual of the present; and the ideal of the present was, or would be, the actual of the present was, or would be, the actual of the present was, or would be, the actual of the commencement of the Mosaic account—there was a nation which stood up for its religious faith and glory—the nation of J glory and light of all the earth, especially favored by Jehovah; and the incense of its sacrifices went up pleasing in his sight. In the midst of this glory there came a voice of one crying in the wilderness: "Repent ye, for the kingdom of God is at hand!" They all thought he was crazy; they did not understand how John the Baptist, who was clothed with camels' hair, and fed on locusic and wild honey, could, in all his eccentricity, speak of the downfail of Judea; they took little heed of him, and knew not what he meant. He afterwards told them, there was one to come after greater than he. This was simply the doctrine of progress—a doctrine which no roligious cant or sectarianism could in any age, however dark, refute. The other came. They might not like the name; but, by whatever name they call him, Jesus came—and as John the Baptist had said he must decrease, and the one to come must increase, so they did. John the Baptist waned, for two dispensations could not exist together. This was the doctrine of progress, which none could understand but those who stood on the mountain tops, and saw afar off. (Feeble and mingled applause and hisses.) This was between one and two thousand years ago, which was but as a day in the history of the world, or, as it is called, eternity; who knew any thing of eternity but as an unlimited series of time, in which a thousand years are but as a day? To-day is the eternity of the Jews—we were living out their eternity, the ideal past of the Jews, the act of the present—not on the ground of speculative theology, but of religious science. The Jewish superstitions had almost past away—we were now at the very last closing up. They would see the seats two thousand years hence in all the synagogue; as empty as they saw that hall to-day. (Loud laughter.) The present was the last expiring taper of a lamp, which was burning in all its glory two thousand years ago; and the next dispensation of the Gentiles would pass away in the same manner. What was the best mode of refuting error? Should we years ago; and the next dispensation of the Gentiles would pass away in the same manner. What was the best mode of refuting error? Should we first empty out all the error, and then re-place it with solid truth? "What is the cheff to the wheel?" said Jehovah, thousands of years ago; and so she said now. All the error and humbug of the day was nothing but gas. (Laughter.) Nothing but gas. (Renewed laughter.) The mode was to disseminate real truth, which, being ponderant, would itself press out the unponderant, and afford more comfort than all the Holy Ghosts and churches in christendom. There were many shallow minds which could not bear these truths, as there were when Jesus called them "a generation of vipera." It was most probable that they had hissed the speaker, and that that had suggested the term. It was a hard truth for them to hear that their temple would be destroyed in less than seventy years, and that a-new dispensation was coming, as they were under gross subserviency to a set of priests, "the blind leading the blind." But the temple was destroyed, and a new dispensation established. And future ages called him blessed, as our children's children will call us blessed, because we labored and toiled to the top of the mountain, and saw afar off. In time to come, a response will be found to what had been said in Eagle Hall, (Cheers and laughter.) I say (continued she) salvation is not of the Jews, or of the Gentiles; it shall be in obedience to the laws of nature. There shall be in obedience to the laws of nature. There shall be in obedience to the laws of nature. There shall be in obedience to the laws of nature. There shall be in obedience to the laws of nature. There shall be in obedience to the laws of nature. There shall be in obedience to the laws of nature. There shall be in obedience to the laws of nature. There shall be in obedience to the laws of nature. There shall be in obedience to the laws of nature. We want no such atonement. We want no insure that the proper is the proper that the proper is

God's boma fede carth. She saw by the Tribuse that a gentleman was going to spoak that sevaning coulded it, see ubject—the Destiny of Rang—or, as he called it, see ubject—the Destiny of Rang—or, as he but not as applying to another world. We did not require to look to another world. We did not require to look to another world. We did not require to look to another world. We did not require to look to another world. We did not require to look to another world. We did not priests that the did not know what he was, sho of heeh, hawk or buzard. He was a kind of another the did not know what he was, sho offeeh, hawk or buzard. He was a kind of another the land, and man cannot be free till he has. (Applause) Voz populicy dei; was noute which saited her vary well. Jehovah had told Mosse—sho didn't know how—but they said, upon the mountain—that the land should not be sold torever. And God with the land should not be sold torever. And God with the land should not be sold torever. And God with the land should not be sold torever. And God with the land should not be sold torever. And God with the land should not be sold torever. And God with the land should not be sold torever. And God with the land should not be sold torever. And God with the land should have all the land with the land should have all the land with the land should not be sold forever. And God with the land with the land with the land should have all the land with the land should have all the land with the

at the Industrial Congre at the industrial Congress at washington, see had arranged to appear as his substitute, and would speak out to them—(cheers)—and let off steam enough to burst their boilers. (Great laughter.)

The President announced the lecturer's name for next Sunday, and the meeting adjourned.

speak out of them boilers. (Great laughter.)

The PRESIDENT announced the lecturer's name for next Sunday, and the meoting adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

Embezziement and Larceny.—A Dishonest Clerk.—Officers Bilger and Davis, of the Second district police outr, on Friday afternoon arrested two men (brothers), named William and Samuel Downing, alias Davis.—the former a clerk in the dry goods store of Mr. Thomas Tate, No. 86 Canal street, who stands charged with embezzling from the store of his employer a large amount of silks, satins, crape shawls, gloves, &c. The brother. Samuel Downing, who kept store in Greenwich street, is charged with receiving the same for sales this store, where a quantity of the property was found, also a number of pawn tickets for other valuable articles, piedged at Simpson's pawn shop in Chatham street. The prisoner, William Downing, not only stands accused of this embezziement, but is charged with stealing a gold watch, valued at \$50, the property of Mrs. Grace Henshaw, residing in Broadway, near Fourth street, who, some short time since, carclessly left her watch upon the counter in Mr. Tate's store, from which it was taken by the said Downing, while clerk in the store, and pawned by him at Simpson's, where it was found by the police officers. Three other gold watches and chains were found in the possession of the accused which are supposed to be stolen, for which owners are wanted. The property can be seen at the police court, Jefferson market, on application to Justice Stewart, by whom the two prisoners were both committed to prison, for a further hearing. It will be recollected that William Downing, about a year ago, was arrested on the like charge, for embezzling property from the dry goods store of Mr. James Beck, in Broadway, while a clerk in said store. He thus property of John Stewart, residing in Sixth avenue, near forticle with the street of the store of the property of John Stewart, residing in Sixth avenue, near forticle street. Justice Stewart do mison work of the str

Law Intelligence.

Law Intelligence.

Supreme Court of the United States, May 17.—
Maunsell Bradhurst Field, Esq., of New York, and D.
Convers Goddard, Esq., of Ohio, were admitted attorneys
and counsellors of this court. No. 234. William and
J. C. Neves, appellants, vs. Scott's and Rowell's executors. This cause was argued by Mr. Revordy Johnson
for the appellants, and by Mr. Come for the appellents,
Adjourned till to-morrow 11 o'clock, A. M.
May 19.—No. 174.—W. W. De Forest et al, plaintiffs
is error, vs. C. W. Lawrence,—This cause was argued by
Mr. Schley for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Attorney
General Crittenden for the defendant in error. No. 17.

—J. B. Pillow, plaintiff in error, xs. T. Roberts.—
This care was argued by Mr. Lawrence for the plaintiff
in error, and submitted on a printed argument by Mr.
Crittenden for the defendant in error.

May 20.—The United States, plaintiff in error vs. A.
Hodge, Jr., and L. Pierce.—This cause was argued by Mr.
Attorney General Crittenden for the plaintiffs in error,
and by Messrs. May and Reverdy Johnson for the defendant
in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

What of the Second Avenue.—We lately took a walk over the Second avenue, from Twenty eighth street up to 122d street, the present tensions of the avenue. The work on the unfinished portion is progressing rapidly along the whole extent over which we travelled, so that in less than one year from the present time, the whele avenue will be completed up to the Hariam river. Between Twenty eighth and forty-minth streets the work is not going on so fast as the section beyond, much of the first being graded, but left in a rough and unfinished condition. Between Forty-third and Forty-fifth streets rock exavation will be required to the extent of some forty-five or fifty feet in depth, being greater than that of any other part of the avenue. North of Yorty-sixth to Forty-ninth street, where commences the next section, all, exc. pt Sixty-fifth street, is neatly graded as far as Sixty-ninth street, and about two hundred feet more north of Ninety-second street, and about two hundred feet more north of Ninety-second street, making altogether about axeon hundred and fifty yards, completes the whole as Straight, and penulc has been opened. This avenue is straight, and penulc has been opened. This avenue is straight, and penulc has been opened. This avenue is straight, and penulc has been opened. This avenue is straight, and penulc has been opened. This avenue is straight, and penulc has been opened. This avenue is straight, and penulc has been opened. This avenue is straight, and penulc has been opened. This avenue is straight, and penulc has been opened. This avenue is straight, and penulc has been opened. This avenue is straight, and penulc has been opened. This avenue is straight, and penulc has been opened. This avenue is straight, and penulc has been opened. This avenue is straight, and penulc has been opened. This avenue is straight, and penulc has been opened. This avenue is straight, and penulc has been opened at Yerkylle the great penulc has been opened. The penulc feet, and the had been had been penulcylled to the pe

punishment.

New York Ophthalmic Hospital.—The New York Ophthalmic Hospital. for diseases of the eye, at No. 6 Stuyvesant street, mear the corner of Third aronno and Ninth street, will be opened to-day at twelve o'clock, by an address from Hon. C. S. Woodhull, President of the Association. The members of the medical profession and students of medicine, are invited to attend.

Fire.—About half-past one o'clock yesterday morning, Matthias Diamond, watchman in Dunham & Browning's foundry discovered a fire in the second story of house No. 224 West street, occupied by King & Eels as a carpenter and joiner's shop. The fire department being promptly on the spot, they kept the fire confined to the second and third stories, the whole contents of which were completely burned out.

Accidentally Drownin,—The body of James Groves, a seaman attached to the steamship Franklin, was found, on Sunday, floating in the dock at Pier No. 5, North River. The deceased was drowned on the 6th instant. While engaged in painting the side of the vessel, the plank upon which he was standing broke, and he precipitated into the water. He has left a family unprovided for, residing at No. 65 James street. The Coroner held an inquost upon the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury. The deceased was one of the brave scamen belonging to the New World, and with his fellow shipmates aided in recening the passengers of the ship Ocean Monarch, which was burned about four years ago, from their perilous position, for which noble act he and his associates were rewarded with gold medals by the Humane Society of Boston.

Serious Accident.—On Sunday, a colored man fell in the stable No. 53 Trinity place, and injured his spine. He was immediately removed to the City Hospital.

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The Attempt to that by Mr. Purdy, proprietor of the Natural Tarken by Mr. Parane — Verterday, the members of Columbian Engine Company No. 6, of Williamsburg, accompanied by the Williamsburg Band, passed the Healto office with their new engine, which is very tastefully ornamented, and has a painting on her back box representing the landing of Columbus. They numbered forty men, and made a very respectable appearance.

The Attempt to Take Lipe my a Negro.—We are authorized to state by Mr. Purdy, proprietor of the National Theatre, that so much of the police report in yesterday's Herald, relative to Charles Sands and the pistois, was incorrect. The fact is, Sands had been employed in the National to keep clean and whitewash the establishment, and, as part of his business, the pistois made use of on the stage were given to him to bring home and clean. They were never taken out of the theatre leaded.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Danger of Blasting Rocks.—About noon on Friday, while workmen were engaged in charging rocks, preparatory to blasting, on Clinton street, near Fulton, one of the charges prematurely exploded, and a number of pieces were impelled a distance of over one hundred and fifty feet from the scene of operations. One fragment struck the door of a house on the corner of Fulton street, but fortunately did not cause much damage. Two of the laborers employed about the place narrowly escaped with their lives. The handle of a sledge in the hands of one of them was severed in two by the force of a fragment which was hurled against it. He received no personal injury, however. This, and occurrences of a like nature, that have recently taken place in our city, should induce those engaged in the business of blasting rocks to take every precaution necessary to avoid the possibility of accident.

ture, that have recently taken place in our city, should induce those orgaged in the business of blasting rocks to take every precaution necessary to avoid the possibility of accident.

Chapeal or the Chief or Police.—The Chief has recently procured a cap similar to those worn by fireinen, in order that he may be distinguished at fires, or other occasions of emergency, when his presence may be required. The cap is of a sky-blue color, surmounted by a gilded comb, and a frontal piece, with a white ground, bearing the emblem of the department, and the words "Chief of Police," also gilded, and in plain, large letters. By this cap a recognition of this efficient officer will be very easy, and the color and ornamental portions being entirely different from the caps used by firemen, will prevent him from being mistaken for any of that body.

A Large Haul.—On Thursday afternoon last, officer Cuscadden of the Second district police, arrested a young woman, named Eliza Dillon, on the charge of stealing a large aum of money belonging to Mrs. Robbins an occupant of No. 48 Hicks street. It seems that the girl had formerly been a servant in the house and was then on a visit. Mrs. Robbins having occasion to leave her apartment for a short time, locked the door and placed the key under the carpet in the entry. The accused as alleged, took the key and entered the room and abstracted a sum of money amounting to between \$300 and \$400, and then took leave of absence. Officer Cuscadden being put upon the track, saw awoman answoring her description walking down Pearl street, and took her into custody upon suspicion. He accompanied her to her residence in Plymouth street, and fund \$238 80 in her possession, together with a quantity of fabric, which she had evidently purchased with the missing money. She was taken before Justice King on Friday morning, and fully committed to answer the charge.

Curnors Gracumstance.—On Thursday evening, the 19th inst, a little boy, named Patrick Maguire, found a large pocket book at the corner of Ful

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF BELLAND.—A collection was taken up in St. James Church, Jay street, last Sunday, for the Catholic University of Ireland, when the sum of \$900 was realized. A rumor is current in this city that the Catholic Council recently assembled at Baltimore, have separated Long Island from the Arch discess of New York, and constituted the district into an independent

THIAL OF FIRE ENGINES -A trial between engine comps nies Nos. 5 and 14 came off last evening at the Fulton Fer-ry. No 5 threw a stream about 20 feet over a pole 120 feet 6 inches in height, and No. 14 fell short of that figure by about 5 feet. Considerable Interest was manifested in the result.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS IN GEORGETOWN.-A Reman Catholic Bishops in Georgerown.—A large number of the Bishops comprising the late National Council of the Roman Catholic Church which has been in session in Baltimore, arrived in Georgetown yesterday, and are stopping at the College. The services at Trinity Church, this morning, were very interesting to the congregation; seventeen different massess being performed at the altars of the new and old churches. We understand that a grand high mass will be sung by the Bishops to-morrow morning, and a discourse given by one of their number.—Washington Thegraph, May 22. THE LAW COURTS.

Granten Present Activated was a stationary of the control of the c

Court of Special Sessions. Court of Special Sessions.

Before Judge Beebe and Aldermen Compton and Barr.
May 21.—Indecent Assault.—Charles Fenti was indicte
for an indecent assault on Mary Barrett, a little girl for
years of age. The circumstances were stated in our polic
intelligence a few days ago. The assault did not appea
to be at all of an aggravated nature, and the parents of
the child did not wish to press the charge. The cour
convicted the defendant, but suspended judgment, an
he was discharged.

convicted the defendant, but suspended judgment, and he was discharged.

Brutal discault.—James Hanford, a full blooded negro, was convicted of assaulting Mary Barnett, a white girl, in a brutal manner. They were both residents of the Five Points, where the offence was committed. It appeared that he had knocked her down, and kicked her violently. He was sent to the penitentiary for six m rhts. Some other serious cases of assault were heard, and the delinquents respectively visited with fittingly severe penalties; but the calendar was net so numerically heavy as is frequenti the case.

Decisions by Hos. Judge Bestia.

Lisson Decisions by Hos. Judge Bestia.

Lisson Decisions by Hos. Judge Bestia.

Lisson Decisions have been decision of the his cheeser in Reptember, 1859, the schoour was soult to other she scheesers in Reptember, 1859, the schoour was soult to citizens of New York, for a valuable consideration, and registered in New York, for a valuable consideration, and registered in New York, the purchasers having notice at the time of purchase that her previous owner owner the titlediant for decision was all the property of the school of the decision was all the school of the decision of the attachment. So the school of the decision of the attachment of the school of the decision of the school of the decision of the school of the little school of the school of the little school of the scho

defined.

Walter Millard and others, vs. James E. Craig and others,
—This was an action to recover \$15,000 of the owners of
the scow (ilobe, for damages sustained by the steamboat
Splendid, by reason of a collision with the Globe in November, 1850. The proofs showed that the steamboat,
going up the river on a dark, windy night, when nearly
in the middle of the river, and at a place much frequented
by sailing vessels, began to change her course to the east,
to make a landing at Cold Spring, and while on that
course came in contact with the soow, bound down the
river on a northwest wind. Held, that the steamboat
was in fault in keeping up her full speed of eight miles
an hour, and also in attempting to navigate, under the
circum-tances, with no other look out than the pilot at
the wheel. She cannot, therefore, recover of the owners
of the scow the damages sustained by reason of the collision. Held, also, that the scow being before the wind,
and perfectly manageable, and being apprized of the near
approach of the steamboat and her course, might easily
have avoided all danger of a collision by luffing a point
or two-not having done so, she is not equitably entitled
to recover costs in this suit against the libeilant. Libel

have avoided all danger of a collision by fuffing a point or two—not having done so, she is not equitably entitled to recover costs in this suit against the libellant. Libel dismissed, without costs to either party.

The Brig Summ and the Univel States.—This was a motion that a decree of the court heretofore rendered, dismissing the libel. he amended by striking out so much theretof as directed a certificate of probable cause for the sciaure of the vessel to be entered. The application was made on the ground that the sciaure was the science of an effect of the navy on the high seas, on a charge that the vessel was engaged in the shave trade and not a scizure made by any cell eter of customs or other revenue officer. Motion denied.

Gened W. Leingston vs. Jacob J. Adviance—This was an action against the master of the back Miles, for not delivering in good order a quantity of seeds, shipped in liamburg in said vessel. The usual bill of lading had been given by the master, but a large portion of the seeds were delivered in a rotton and perishing state. In February last, upon a similar libel of Pheips, against the same vessel, for seeds damaged on the same voyage, this court decreed the ship liable for the damage. Held that the evidence in this case is widely varied from that given in the case of Phelps, and upon the proofs in this ca e the damage to the seeds is attributable to perils for the damage to the seeds is attributable to perils of the seas, and is not therefore chageable on the master. Libel dismissed, with costs.

William Hopkins se. Jones E. Wood.—This was an action to receiver \$101, being the freight of one hundred and fifty-two tons of coal, brought in the schooner Oveca from Philadelphia to New York. The coal was laden on board the vessel in Philadelphia by the shippers, and the usual bill of lading for one hundred and fifty-two tons of such deficiency from the freight, and have paid the balance into court on a plea of tender. Held, that the shippers acred in the behalf as the agents of the responde

vessel at Philadelphia. Decree for \$191, with interest at 6 per cent, and costs.

Richard Totten vs. The Steamboat Philo.—This was an action brought by the owner of the sloop Delaware, for damage eccasioned by a collision with the steamboat Pluo, near the Battery. It appeared that the steamboat Pluo, near the Battery. It appeared that the steamboat Pluo, near the Battery. It appeared that the steamboat was bound from the North to the East river, with a raft in tow, and the sloop was bound from the East river to dersey City; the wind blowing from the east, and the tide running ebs. The testimony offered by the respective parties failed to sustain the allegations of the libel and answer but contradicted them in material points.

By the Court.—The libel and answer in admiralty being put in on the oath of each of the parties his adversary is entitled to take the a sertions or admiraling before any making them. Notifice can contradict by proof the averments set forth in his pleading, and his only relief against mistatements of facts so made is to apply it leave to amend before going to trial. The answer in this case, containing the statement that the steamboat was in motion, precludes the claimants from denying that fact, and the libeliant was not required by law to be prepared with testimony to robut any evidence produced on the hearing by the claimant, to show a different state of facts. The statements of the witnesses for the libeliant, as to the manner of the collision, are contradicted by witnesses for the claimant, preponderating both in number and intelligrate, as well as opportunity to observe the accident, and show that the collision was occasioned by no fault on the part of the steamboat, but by the negligence of those in charge of the sloop, in luffing up so as to bring their vessel in contract with the raft. Libel dismissed with costs.

William F. Schmidt es. The Bark Superb.—The bark Superb was scized upon process, issuing in various actions, and sold under an order of this Court, made October 1850, and

bringing their suits respectively when the demands are of like character. Held, that the petition of James Wilkie, does not but or affect the right of the libellants is

the satisfaction of the decree rendered in their favor; and suit or proceeding having been instituted in this Goard by said Wilkie, until after the commencement of the settem by the libellante, and it not appearing that he has any fixed lien or privilege upon said vessel or her proceeds for his debt, or that it has been declared by any competent court of law to have a lien or privilege of payment in respect thereto—nor is it represented by his pritition, that his demand has any privilege or lim, other than that which accrues to him in a maritime court, because of supplies and advances made to a foreign vessel.

Judge Judson presiding.

May 22.—At the opening of the court this morning, the following convicts were arraigned before the bar for sentence.—Mary Harrington, passing counterfeit money, sentenced to one years' imprisonment at hard labor; william Tracy, also passing counterfeit money, two years in the State prison, and fined one dollar. The following seamen, convicted of an endeaver to revoit on board the ship New World, and refusing to do duty, were also centenced.—Nichoias Ross, Isaac feature, John Keily, William Ross, Will Malace, and Retward Nichols. The Judge after lecturing them on the imprepriety of their conduct, said he would make the sentence this time not severe, as it was their first offense, and adjudged them each to ten days' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$15.5 and to stand committed until the fine be paid. The court then adjourned.

to pay a fine of \$15, and to stand committed until the fine be paid. The court then adjourned.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

May 24—Jas. W. Barker vs. Comelius Lewrence, late Cellecter.—In this action, the plaintiff claims damages of the defendant in his special character of Collector of the Port of New York for an adjeged exaction of dulies upon the cargo of the bark Chancellor, from the west coast of Africa, whereof entry was made by the plaintiff with the defendant in March 1849. It is contended that the plaintiff, on the arrival of the Chancellor at the port of New York applied to the defendant for advice as to what was necessary to be done in order that the bark might be discharged and the cargo delivered to the plaintiff. The cargo had been procured by the captain in barter with the natives, in playes unfrequented by vessels of the United States, in certain places in West Africa. It was therefore contended that the cargo was the proceeds of articles of American merchandise, experted from New York. The defendant advised the plaintiff to make a proform invoice in the manner of an ordinary purchase, and then to enter it at such invoice prices, under the cath previded for owners in such cases where goods and merchandise have been actually purchased. The plaintiff accordingly did so; and by reason of this alleged illegal advice, he suffered damages to the extent of \$5.000. Verdict for the plaintiff, \$082 68, and subject to the opinion of the court. Mr. J. Prescott Hall (U. S. District Attorney) appeared on the part of the government.

advice, he suffered diarnages to the extent of \$5.000. vesdict for the plaintiff, \$092.68, and subject to the opinion
of the court. Mr. J. Trescott Hall (U. S. District Attacney) appeared on the part of the government.

Superfor Court.

Before iten Judge Sandford.

May St.—In the case of Henry L. Van Wycke against
John McIntoch, to recover the amount of a note fre\$2.045.55, which the defendant alleges was a foregrecommissed by his son, the Judge charged the jury on
the law and the facts, and concluded by telling these
that they were to inquire inst, whether the endorsementwas written by John McIntoch him off. If they were
that they were to inquire inst, whether the endorsementwas written by John McIntoch him off. If they were
that they were to the plaintiff. If it was not written by
John McIntoch him off. If they were
John McIntoch to John McIntoch him off. If they were
John McIntoch to John McIntoch him off.
John McIntoch of John McIntoch him off.
John McIntoch of John McIntoch Hall him of the defendant. Verdict for plaintiffs for the full amount of note, with interest, \$2,180.05, and cost.

Before Chief Justice Ookley.

May 20.—The Law of Usury—Enoch W. Clark and
others vs. Isses Sissen.—This was an action on a note for
\$2,000. The defence is usury.

May 20.—The sure of usury of the opinions or impression respecting it, as long as the usury law is the law of
the law of the opinion of many years in our
State, and his England for a long series of years, though
they are now in a more modified form. As respects the
general principle, he (the Judge) thought it was and
sound, because it protects the weaker—it protects the
neckly from the moneyed man. It is the undoubted law of
the land that if a note is made for the purpose of rasing
money it is a useless project of paper, and the holder canmot recover on it; if it goes into the market it is wold,
and the man who holds it, unless imposed upon by misrepresentations, loses his money. The usury law deals
harshly, and in the opinion of many person

and procured a sign to be erected on the premises of pied by Wallace—"Opposition to imposition—no conceins with the store." The defendant carries on same kind of business (hardware) in the basement the plaintiff does in the store, Defendant denies charges. Verdiet for plaintiff, \$225.

GENERAL TERM.

By Justices Sandford, Duer, and Bosworth.

May 22—Decisions.—J. Leopold Burchard, &c. ns. Corneius S. Westicke et al.—Order for injunction and receiver reversed. No costs to either party.

Stanton & Barnes ads. Lewis O. Wilson.—Motion granted in both cases, without costs.

cd in both cases, without costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Sandford.

Refus E Crane vs. Solomon Geer.—Motion granted, with
\$10 costs. Injunction granted, and receiver ordered. Defendant, on presenting sworn answer in ten days, may apply for leave to file same, on paying above costs. Stay of
inderment till then.

ply for leave to file same, on paying above costs. Stay of judgment till then.

George W. Allen vs. halph Post, impleaded with Freeman B Least Complaint dismissed, unless service be made on desendant Lewis, within thirty days after service of copy order.

or defendant Lewis, within thirty days after service of copy order.

By Justice Duer.

Exchen H. Washburn et al. vs. The N. Y. State Telegraph Lonpagy.—Costs before notice of trial to be adjusted at \$12 an answer having been put in.

Charlotte A. Whitaker, by next friend, vs. John G. Whitaker.—Report of referee set aside, and complaint dismissed.

Within G. West, ic. vs. Levi Ahron, such as Levi Asron.

Morate Herschfeld vs. Same.—Motion to discharge attachment denied, without costs, in both suits.

By Justice Bosworth.

John G. Toleston vs. John Hook,—Motion denied, without costs, on plaintiff verifying complaint, as required of Code, and serving a copy thereof, as thus verified, within ten days after service of copy order; and defendant to have two days to answer, after such service.

Supreme Court—In Chambers.

Hon Judge Mitchell presiding

May 21—Decision.—Leonard Smithes. William Shatzell.

—The executor holding the legacy payable to the defendant should not be relieved from the injunction not to pay him or Mr. King until the further order of the Court; and a receiver should be appointed, who should be allowed to sue for the legacy, making Mr. King a party. party.

Court of General Sessions.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Beebe and Aidermen Smith and Bard.
May 21.—The Penaity of Pescemaking—A Hard Cag.
James Hickey who was indicated with Thomas Kembery, for an sessable with intent to kill—i.e. murder—que John G-brien, on the 14th of March last, having been surrendered by his bail, was brought up for trial. The affire took place at a porter house in the neighborhood of Washington and Morris streets, near which all the parties reside. The priconer on his preliminary examination, stated that he had never seized hold of O'Brien as illeged and he had only interfered to prevent any injury; that O'Brien had attempted to strike Kennedy with an iron bar; and that he had taken it away from him and left is behind the counter. It appeared that this was the fact; and also, that instead of holding him whick keepnedy struck with the knife, he warded off the blow—the prosecutor admitting that if he had not done so, he (the proceeding) which was returned accordingly. On the motion of counsel, the District Atterney consenting, Kennedy and his bail were discharged from their recognizances. The above was the only case tried, and the jury were discharged for the term.

The Charge against the Tuenticih Ward Police—All Par-

only case tried, and the jury were declared.

The Charge against the Twenticth Ward Police—All Parties Discharged—Thomas Cramer and Patrick Medran, indicted with Robert S. Savage (acquitted yesterday, as before reported.) were discharged from their recognizances. Owen Clark, committed for perjury on the occasion of the tital, (as also reported.) was, in consideration of his family, released from custody on his verbal recognizance, with an intimation that the matter would be further investigated.

with an intimation that the matter would be further investigated.

Jugment Suspended — Edward Courrigan, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, in causing the death of John stone, a colored boy, by throwing out a parcel of wood from a whileled in the fourth degree, in causing the death of John stone, a colored boy, by throwing out a parcel of wood from a whileled in the control of the colored announced that they had, on consideration of the evidence and circumstances, determined to suspend the judgment, and he was released from his recognizances.

Sentences — John Sass, for an assault on James Leonard, and Bring a pistol at him, under circumstances already detailed, was fined fifty dollars, which he immediately paid, and was discharged. Robert Isacs, for a root, in connection with a gang of Short Boys," and an attack on Mrs. Cauldwell's house, in Lispenard street, on Christmas evening, was fined \$75, and committed in default.

LARCENY OF MAIL BAU AND CONTENTS.—Bridget Kenney was brought before U. S. Commissioner Merwin.

Kenney was brought before U.S. Commissioner Merwin, on Saturday, on a charge of larceny of a mail bag and contents, from the Fitchburg depot. The larceny was on a mitted on Friday night. She was seen to enter the depot, and deliberately commit the larceny. Held for trial.—Boston Allan, May 24.